



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

he issued a volume on "The Imperial Drug Trade," a vigorous arraignment of the opium traffic. During his political career he interested himself especially in the betterment of Ireland. *The Friend* (London), of which he was editor in the seventies, says of him: "He was a man of vision and purpose, giving himself with persistence to the causes which he felt made the prior claim upon him. From his earliest days he was an advocate of peace, and in the war of 1870, the Boer war, the Balkan war, and the European war, he was the steadfast witness, in dark and bright days, and even amid persecution, to the wrongfulness and evil of all war." At the time of the Boer war his attempts at conciliation with the Boers brought him persecution, suffering, and even the burning of his home. In 1901 he went to the Cape to do what he could to establish friendly feelings. He was president of the National Peace Council in 1913-1914, and presided at the sessions of the Ninth National British Peace Congress, held at Leeds in 1913. As his life neared its close his faith in the ultimate triumph of the right remained steadfast. His Christmas greetings to his friends closed with this quotation:

"The wrong shall fail, the right prevail,  
With peace on earth, good will to men."

### Among the Peace Organizations.

Interesting reports concerning the observance of the regular Peace Sunday in December come to us from Japan. The Japan Peace Society held services and public meetings, with such speakers as Mayor Baron Sakatani, Mr. I. Shimizu, M. P., and Mr. Hirazawa. The Yokohama Peace Society observed the day on December 13, with Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, president of the American Peace Society of Japan, and Messrs. Otani and Horikoshi as speakers. The Japan Peace Society also published a small volume of addresses and essays, called "A Collection of Peace Arguments," in commemoration of Peace Sunday.

A Minneapolis section of the Minnesota Peace Society was formed on the evening of March 2. Hon. Samuel G. Iverson presided, and made a forceful appeal for the co-operation of all in advancing the peace cause. Dr. James E. Freeman, rector of St. Mark's, in whose parish house the meeting was held, spoke of the apparent failure of the Christian church to combat the military spirit. Other speakers were Dr. J. T. Bergen, Rev. Samuel L. Haworth, and Rev. Chas. W. Barnes, president of the St. Paul section, who reviewed the history and aims of the American Peace Society. The larger share of credit for the formation of the Minneapolis section should be given to Miss Mary C. Judd, whose enthusiasm and indefatigable work have made it possible. The officers chosen are: Rev. Samuel L. Haworth, president; Rev. J. T. Bergen, vice-president; Miss Mary C. Judd, secretary-treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society reports that the month of February was occupied chiefly

with meetings and arrangements for meetings, among them being the address before the educational committees of the Delaware County Woman's Clubs, an illustrated talk to the children of Lansdowne, an address before an audience gathered by the Equal Franchise League of Ardmore, a mass-meeting held in the New Century Club of Lansdowne, an illustrated talk before the West Branch Y. M. C. A., and talks before the Bristol Travel Club and the Haddonfield Woman's Club. In addition to this, there have been meetings held in five Friends' meeting-houses, where the society has arranged and furnished speakers, and there have been many other meetings held in connection with the movement among Friends in the eastern section of Pennsylvania and in New Jersey and Delaware. The Ethical Culture Society held a peace meeting on the 21st in the Broad Street Theater, and on numerous other occasions reports of meetings in the interest of peace have appeared in the daily papers. A portion of the executive secretary's time early in the month was taken in endeavoring to arouse the interest of a number of Philadelphians in the holding of a dinner and conference at which should be discussed the advisability of holding the American National Peace Congress in Philadelphia during the month of May. The time, however, did not seem to be ripe, and the plan was given up. At the close of February those who have been sharing offices with the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society moved from the headquarters, and at the present time the society is continuing to occupy the office on the extension of its lease by one month, during which time it is hoped that the Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Peace Party will decide to share the office rooms. Practically the entire detail in connection with the mass-meeting held in the Academy of Music on the 6th of March, and addressed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Jane Addams, was carried on from the headquarters. Arrangements were also made through correspondence for peace meetings in York and Harrisburg, which were held on March 5 and 6 respectively. It is trusted that as a result of these meetings branch societies may be formed in each of these cities in central Pennsylvania. The increase in membership during February is 26.

On Saturday evening, March 6, a meeting on constructive peace was held at Harrisburg, Pa., for the purpose of crystallizing public opinion in that city on the necessary steps to establish permanent peace. It was held under the joint auspices of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society and the Religious Society of Friends, and was addressed by Hon. Henry C. Niles, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society; Prof. Alvin S. Johnson, of Cornell University, and Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones. Dr. John J. Mullowney was chairman of the committee of arrangements. A Harrisburg section of the Pennsylvania Society is in process of organization as a result.

The Washington (D. C.) Peace Society held a very successful meeting on the afternoon of March 21, at which Dr. Jay William Hudson delivered a forceful address entitled "After the War—What?" Resolutions were adopted urging the calling of a conference of neutral nations and the adoption of a definite program for permanent peace. Justice Frederick L. Siddons presided at the meeting.

Our workers in the State of Washington are neither discouraged nor idle. Through their influence peace sermons are being preached bearing upon the one hundredth anniversary of the Anglo-American peace. Peace literature has been bought and distributed through the public schools. A number of copies of Mrs. Trask's "In the Vanguard" have been presented to various clubs. Addresses are to be given in April by Mrs. May Wright Sewall in connection with the International Conference of Women Workers for Permanent Peace. The secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. P. Fish, is a member of the State organization of the women pacifists, who is doing what she can to promote interest in the conference of women to be held in connection with the Panama Peace Exposition in San Francisco, July 4-7. The State society is circularizing business men, legislators, and others in the interest of world peace.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews sailed March 27 to attend the International Confidential Meeting of Belligerents and Neutrals, arranged by the Dutch Anti-War Council for April 7 at The Hague. Mrs. Andrews has been appointed by the Woman's Peace Party as one of the delegates to attend the International Woman's Congress at The Hague, April 28, 29, and 30.

The following circular, which has been prepared by Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, is being issued by the Massachusetts Peace Society:

*Suggestions to Volunteer Peace Workers.*

1. Influence those in your own home to realize that war is an anachronism in this stage of civilization, and get them to help in the crusade against it.
2. Ask your minister, your superintendent of schools, your school teachers, the officials in your town, and other people who have an opportunity of meeting groups of men and women, to co-operate in bringing this conviction to the public mind.
3. Get up public meetings in halls or private houses with competent speakers.
4. Get up parlor meetings, where some one will read one of the striking peace plays now available.
5. Encourage the "shut-ins" of your community to write to their friends on the peace question, and to help spread literature.
6. Have a peace meeting in your woman's club at least once a year.
7. Bring the subject before the business men of your community through some club or association.
8. Have May 18 appropriately observed in the schools of your town.
9. Get the school children to act some of the peace plays.
10. Keep your local paper supplied with correct information and interesting items on the New Internationalism.
11. Write your Congressman your opinion on important bills before Congress which relate to war and peace.
12. Keep on hand supplies of the best pamphlets and books on the peace question to lend to friends.
13. Get some friend to help you to put all the best books on the peace question into your public library.
14. Try to think out individual methods for helping on this great cause of peace through justice.
15. Try to get people to join one or more of the peace societies—as only in unity is strength.
16. For learning further ways of helping on the cause, call at the headquarters of your State Peace Society.

It is with regret that peace workers learn of the sudden death, on February 24, of Albert G. Bryant, Field Director of the World Peace Foundation. Mr. Bryant came from California, through the influence of Dr. David Starr Jordan, to take charge of the organization department of the Foundation, and had been extremely active and successful in his work.

The mid-year meeting of the American School Peace League was held in Cincinnati during the convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. The usual dinner was followed by an open mass-meeting held at the Sinton Hotel. Superintendent Randall J. Condon, president of the league, presided, and addresses were given by Hon. James L. Slayden, Congressman from Texas, on "Spanish America and the United States: Friendship and Trade;" Mr. Hamilton Holt, editor of *The Independent*, on "The Federation of the World;" Dr. Joseph Swain, president of Swarthmore College, on "Christianity and Peace." This meeting was largely attended, and it was generally conceded to be one of the best meetings ever held in the interest of the peace movement. The league had convention headquarters in the Gibson Hotel during the week, from which literature was distributed. Several conferences pertaining to the work of the league, attended by educators from different parts of the country, were held in the headquarters during the convention. Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the league, gave addresses before various associations holding meetings during the week.

**Eighteenth of May.**

The following letter was issued on March 25 by the Secretary of the League:

"Will you assist in making Peace Day this year a special appeal for international peace? For more than ten years the schools of the United States have been observing May 18 as Peace Day. The purpose of this observance has been to instill into the minds of young people the great laws of human brotherhood, to point out the historical significance of the progressive measures making for world peace, adopted by the two Hague Conferences, and to emphasize the American ideal of peace through justice. To make the exercises profitable and uniform throughout the country, the American School Peace League has prepared material for the use of schools and has sent literature dealing with the general subject of international relations in answer to many thousand requests. In 1912 and 1913 the Secretary of the League compiled Peace Day Bulletins for the United States Bureau of Education, which have reached an issue of nearly a hundred thousand."

"This year we are to celebrate again the event which emphasizes the interdependence of nations and points to the time when the citizens of every land and the members of every race shall live together in mutual helpfulness and service. The present world crisis does not change the philosophy of life nor the trend of human progress. It is indeed a tragic interruption. When the delirium of war is over, an iron law will compel those now engaged in mutual destruction to seek one another again. The day must come when the peoples of the world will work in common once again. This idea should be impressed in the Peace Day observance this year. The spectacle of human suffering and devastation should fire every boy and girl with a permanent revulsion against war, and the thought should be ingrained that war can be eliminated by the will of the people. Peace Day this year should also give the youth of our country a conception of the practical means of obtaining permanent peace among the nations, and should point out the particular bearing of American democracy on the world situation."

"The American School Peace League hopes that every teacher in the country will read the literature on the subject, especially that prepared for Peace Day this year. The material in the Peace Day Bulletins, given the proper emphasis, can be used with the same effectiveness as heretofore. The League will be glad to give any information concerning Peace Day literature. We recommend the presentation of "In the Vanguard" for secondary and normal schools, which, through the generosity of the author, Katrina Trask, by special arrangement with her manager, is offered for the first time for Peace Day and commencement exercises. We

also recommend "The Enemy" for secondary school boys and "A Pageant of Peace" for elementary schools. These have been generously contributed to the League by Beulah Marie Dix. All these productions are a virile condemnation of war, an appealing argument for an orderly world, and a practical manifestation of common interests and common responsibilities.

"The League is requesting the governors of the States to proclaim the Eighteenth of May Peace Day not only for the schools, but for all institutions that are the guardians of civilization. We should realize that it is our duty to remain true to our conception of peace in order that we may be able to co-operate in the work of reconstruction after the war. Humanity must be above nations."

### Brief Peace Notes.

. . . The Massachusetts Federation of Churches on February 5 adopted a strong peace platform, prepared by its peace committee, whose members are Rev. E. W. Smith, Roger W. Babson, Rev. Chas. Conklin, Judge Robt. F. Raymond, Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, Rev. Chas. W. Wendte, and Dr. W. S. Whittemore. The document has been sent out to 2,000 Massachusetts churches and to 500 in New Hampshire. It is an unusually well-prepared statement of principles, and in conclusion the following items are commended as a platform for consideration:

1. The appeal of nations must be to justice, based on reason and right, and not to force.
2. Progress, religious, ethical, and industrial, has made mankind one family and nations members of the common household. War is therefore mutual waste and destruction.
3. All nations, and not merely two or three; the people, and not alone a few diplomats, should decide for or against war and the conditions of peace.
4. In international matters nations should act in groups, under a representative form of government, which should include a legislature, judiciary, and an executive.
5. The executive should be an international police, made up of quotas from the nations, forming a force by land and sea strong enough to preserve order, prevent war, and protect life and trade.
6. A patriotism that is consistent with the love and service of mankind should be honored and taught in church, State, and school.
7. As every added day of war involves incalculable economic waste and ever-increasing suffering and sorrow, and as a crushing defeat will promote arrogance and cupidity on the one side and revengeful and bitter memories on the other, thereby augmenting in both the militaristic spirit with all its evils, an early peace should be sought and urged by neutral nations, and especially by the United States.

. . . Count Sergius Witte, Russia's first Prime Minister, died on March 12, after a brief illness. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, N. H., who negotiated for peace with Japan in 1905. He was considered one of Russia's greatest men, and had held in turn the post of Minister of Railways and Communications and Minister of Finance, becoming Premier in 1905, and immediately thereafter president of the Council of Ministers. His resignation was accepted in 1906, and he retired from public life. He is best known for his development of manufacturing industries and the great expansion of Russia's railway system, as well as for the establishment of the gold standard.

. . . Sunday, April 18, is Insurance Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, it being the ninth anniversary of the great San Francisco fire of 1906. The leading clergy of San Francisco, together with Dr. Jordan and President Benjamin I. Wheeler, have issued a call for the observance of the day by sermons on the victory of the industries of peace and for thanksgiving for the

privilege of living in a peaceful land. They express the hope that "all people may join with us in commemorating a course of events which offer the strongest foundation upon which an appeal may reasonably be based for the peace of the world."

. . . At the fifth congress of the National Federation of Religious Liberals, held at Philadelphia February 21-24, 1915, a stirring resolution was proposed by Charles E. Beals, and passed with but one dissenting voice. The resolution closes with these words:

"We appreciate the crying need for the construction of the machinery of international peace, and we rejoice in all the good even thus far accomplished by the Hague Conferences and Hague Tribunal. In spite, however, of the existence and accessibility and availability of The Hague machinery, the present murderous war has been precipitated. Even better institutions at The Hague probably would not have deterred those responsible for the war from accomplishing their dastardly ends. We are convinced, therefore, that what is needed, even more than additional and improved international machinery, is a widespread and intelligent, a determined and an organized, anti-war spirit, a white-hot hatred of the business of man-killing for profit or power, a passionate moral conviction, so strong as to make individuals ready to die for loyalty to the peace ideal. Unless such a spirit can be generated we have little hope of speedily ending the present war or of preventing the ever-active war-makers and war-traders from stampeding other nations into militarism, and plunging them into international slaughter. But with such a spirit it will be easy to work out the details of the pacification of the now warring nations, and to complete the international organization of the world on a basis which henceforth shall assure universal and perpetual peace between nations. Hence we lay it upon the conscience of every man and woman to cultivate and radiate a love of peace, a love so strong that, for the realization of the peace ideal no sacrifice shall seem too great."

. . . Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., pastor of the Church of our Father, Washington, D. C., offered his resignation some months ago in order that he might serve as far as possible those suffering in Europe. His people refused to accept his resignation, and granted him an indefinite leave of absence. Dr. Van Schaick, in writing to an officer of the American Peace Society from Rotterdam, says: "Am here working with Rockefeller War Relief Commission. No man stands at a more important post than you. No society has a greater chance for world service. I will be a better member (of the American Peace Society) throughout my life. Every day is a day of reconsecration to the principles we hold together."

. . . Dr. Theodore Henckels, translator for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has written a prose rhapsody entitled "Columbia Triumphant in Peace." Dr. Henckels, himself of foreign birth, has striven with patriotic enthusiasm to express the democratic idea of America. A number of the poems interspersed through the pages have been set to music by H. Hammer. Dr. Henckels plans to have the music sung by choruses across the country, including the exposition at San Francisco.

### Field Department Notes.

#### New England Department.

The lecture trip under the auspices of the Connecticut Peace Society, begun by the director of the New England Department the latter part of February, was continued into March, and attention to the work of the organized peace movement was called by him to important